

the canal system of Ohio represents franchises and rights of way and privileges of enormous value. The aggregate length of the canals of Ohio is 697 miles. The original cost of construction was \$14,340,572.50. There are also 29,600 acres of reservoirs which feeds the canals—all public property.

The canal system of Ohio is a rich heritage to the state which has been largely squandered. It is time to call a halt to the policy of disposing of the people's property without adequate compensation.

Before the people of the legislature can act upon this important question with intelligence and with a due regard to interests of the state, it is manifest that they should be in possession of more information than is now at hand.

It is therefore recommended that, in addition to making the usual appropriations for the canals, the legislature create a body, with engineering, legal and business qualifications, to make a complete report as to the canals of Ohio—giving their origin, the rights of the state as to title, their cost, the earnings in the past and at present, their value, as franchises for railroad or other purposes, as nearly as can be estimated, and particularly as to the possibility and advisability of improving them and increasing their usefulness to the people.

Already there is in existence a body, which, it is suggested, could with propriety be entrusted with this important work—the canal commission.

THE NEW BALLOT LAW.

The new ballot law, from my observation and information, meets with very general favor in its scope and purpose, although imperfect in some of its features. It is a step in the right direction, and should not be touched except where it can be improved. It can, no doubt, be made to better serve its purpose by amendments which experience has already suggested. At the recent state election thousands of electors voted for the candidates for governor of their respective parties who were at the head of the tickets, believing that they were voting the entire party ticket. This occurred as to all the party tickets. The true intent of the elector was therefore not registered by the judges, for they were required to count such ballots only for the candidates before whose name a cross was placed.

Would it not be advisable to provide that there should be but one method of marking the ballot—namely, by requiring the elector to place a cross-mark in front of the name of every candidate for whom he desires to vote?

The duties of county and city boards of elections should be more clearly defined.

A "deadlock" as to signing the returns, and another as to issuing a certificate of election in one of the senatorial districts, and the lack of remedy in the courts to solve the difficulty, show that in other particulars there is imperative demand for amendments to the law.

The case referred to suggests the following:

When such a difficulty as that presented to the Muskingum county board arises, and the county board refuses to send in a legal return, the count should nevertheless be made of the returns from the counties regularly made, and a certificate issued to the person thus appearing to be elected, so that the foundation can be laid for a contest, and the district not deprived of representation, because the law and the courts are ineffectual to give relief.

CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING.

You will be required under the new census to redistrict the state for representatives in Congress. This will afford you an opportunity to arrange the districts with fairness to all. Make the districts so fair in their relation to the political divisions of our people that they will stand until a new census shall be taken. Make them so impartial that no future legislature will dare disturb them until a new census and a new Congressional apportionment will make a change imperative. Extreme partisanship in their arrangement should be avoided. There is a sense of fair-play among the people which is prompt to condemn a flagrant misuse of party advantage at the expense of popular suffrage. Partisanship is not to be discouraged, but encouraged in all things where principle is at stake; but a partisanship which would take from the people their just representation, as in the case of the Congressional redistricting by the last legislature, is an abuse of power which the people are swift to rebuke. You must have observed from the returns of the late election that the party which carried the state by a plurality of more than twenty-one thousand and which received a plurality in fifty-one counties of the eighty-eight in Ohio, carried but seven congressional districts of the twenty-one—the minority party thus controlling two-thirds of the congressional districts, and the majority party only one-third. It will be your duty to re-enfranchise the citizens of Ohio who were disfranchised by the last legislative "gerrymander," and to restore to the people their rightful voice in the national house of representatives. Free suffrage is of little service to the citizen if its force can be defeated by legislative machinations in the form of a "gerrymander." The districts should be made so as to give the party majority in the state a majority of representatives, and so arranged that if the party majority shall change the representative majority shall also change.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MAJORITY.

The election of last November have given to one of the political parties of the state an almost unprecedented majority in both branches of the legislature. So large a majority will require from every member of the dominant party the exercise of the greatest conservatism. I need not remind you that exceptional responsibility follows the great trust which has been reposed in you by the people, who in turn will hold you to the highest and strictest accountability.

THE PARADE.

Upon the conclusion of Governor McKinley's inaugural, he and his staff and party proceeded to the grand stand on East Broad street to review the parade.

A gun fired at the conclusion of the inaugural address was the signal for the parade of military and civil organizations, which had been forming meanwhile, to move. The entire inaugural party then went to the reviewing stand, in the State House yard, north of the capitol, and facing Broad street.

The parade was probably the most imposing ever seen here on such an occasion. The first division was composed entirely of political clubs, less than thirty different organizations being represented, most of them comprising from seventy-five to 200 men. The second division was made up of secret society organizations and unattached military. Most of these were from this city; though a number of other cities were represented. The third division was composed of the state military, infantry and light artillery. The parade moved south on Third street to Fulton, on Fulton to High, on High north to

Naghton, countermarching back to Broad, passing the reviewing stand and breaking line immediately thereafter.

After the parade had passed the senators and Lieutenant Governor Harris returned to the Senate chamber, where the lieutenant governor took the oath of office, and the other state officers went to their respective offices in the state capitol, where they were sworn in by different members of the supreme court.

Governor McKinley bravely stood the fatigue incident to his inauguration, although he had only a few days before arisen from his sick bed and had to face one of the coldest, rawest days of this winter and run the gauntlet of tens of thousands assembled eager to grasp him by the hand.

The election of a United States senator to succeed Senator Sherman will occur to-morrow.

Brice's Seat.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 11.—Representative Brittan, of Columbiana county, to-day introduced a resolution for an investigation of the legal right of Senator Brice to hold a seat in the United States Senate.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

What Was Done in Both Houses—Business of Interest.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—There was a good attendance of members present when Speaker pro tem McMillen called the house to order.

Ex-Speaker Reed was in his seat for the first time since the Christmas holidays. A resolution offered by Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, repealing the third section of the McKinley bill and enacting in lieu thereof a section authorizing the President to issue a proclamation admitting free of duty from any nation of the American hemisphere in which no import duty is imposed on feed, cornmeal and other bread product, preserved meats, oil, lumber, agricultural implements and machinery, steel rails, etc., was objected to by Mr. Burrows, of Michigan.

The call of states was then resumed and the usual flood of bills were introduced.

By Mr. Bresius, of Pennsylvania, appropriating \$100,000 for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Russia.

By Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, defining "options" and "futures" and imposing a tax on dealers therein.

Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a resolution reciting allegations that the department of agriculture is made the harbor of political employees, and that crop reports are made to boards of trade and market

wreckers and operators before they are conveyed to the knowledge of tolling husbandmen, and providing for a special committee of five members to inquire into the workings of the department and into the truth of these allegations. Referred to the committee on rules.

Adjourned.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—After Thursday's journal had been read the Vice President laid before the senate several official and other documents, including a communication from the treasury department as to the sale of the United States custom house and post office site and building at Milwaukee, and one from the interior department asking an appropriation of \$150,000 as a deficiency to supply subsistence to the Sioux Indians.

Mr. Aldrich presented the remonstrance of the woolen manufacturers of New England against any agitation of the question of the duties on wool. It was ordered printed as a document and referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Perkins presented a communication from Mr. Ryan, the American minister to Mexico, to the late Senator Plumb, suggesting that it would be a generous and neighborly act to return to Mexico the trophies of war captured by the United States troops in the Mexican war of 1847. Mr. Perkins did not know, he said, that he endorsed the expression. The letter was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

A large number of bills were then reported from committees and placed on the calendar.

Senator Teller introduced a resolution providing for an international monetary conference, and it was referred to the committee on finance. The senate then, at 1:27 p. m., went into executive session.

At 2:20 the doors were opened and the senate adjourned until to-morrow.

A large number of bills were reported from committee and placed on the calendar. Among them were the following:

Appropriating \$30,000 for a public building at Bradford, Pa.

For the erection of postoffice buildings in towns where the postoffice receipts exceed \$3,000 a year.

Mr. Teller introduced a joint resolution providing for an international bi-metallic agreement, which was referred.

Peter Jackson in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Peter Jackson the champion colored heavy weight pugilist arrived in the city to-day. He is accompanied by Con Riordan, who will go to England with Jackson to train, the latter for his fight with Slavin.

NOTES ON NAVIGATION.

Stage of Water and Movements of Boats, The River Interests.

The river was stationary last night, with 5 feet 9 inches of water in the channel. The reports from above were:

Warren—1 foot 4 1/2 inches; weather mild.

Morgantown—River closed; weather cloudy.

Brownsville—5 feet; weather cloudy and cool.

The Hudson is the Pittsburgh packet and will go up at 7 a. m.

The Courier will leave for Parkersburg at 11:30 a. m., to-day.

The Andes and the Scotia are laid up at Cincinnati on account of ice in the river.

The Keystone State will pass down for Cincinnati from Pittsburgh at 8 a. m. to-day.

The Liberty didn't want to tussle with the ice yesterday, and remained tied up at Clarington.

The Ben Hur was the only boat that passed yesterday, and she went down at 9 p. m., on her way to Parkersburg from Pittsburgh.

It looked for all the world Sunday morning as if the river were going to close. The Lizzie Day hustled her freight onto the Ben Hur, and broke for Point Pleasant as fast as she could go. She will lie up there until the river is clear again.

OSCAR WILDE talks of coming back, and says he won't mind the ocean trip so long as he can get plenty of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup to kill off colds.

It's the best selling thing on our shelves, is what the dealers say of Salvation Oil. We don't wonder as everybody speaks well of it. 25 cents.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT

In Session at Parkersburg—A Heavy Docket.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Jan. 11.—The regular January term of the United States circuit court, convened to-day, with an unusually large docket. The criminal docket consists of about 250 cases, made up of violations of the internal revenue laws, election cases, counterfeiting, navigation cases, violations of the postal law and pension laws. The greater number of cases are revenue cases. The navigation cases, relative to obstructing navigation under a recent act of Congress, will attract considerable attention.

Judge Jackson is on the bench. Assistant United States Attorney Ed. S. Elliott, United States Marshal H. S. White and several deputies are present, besides many witnesses, attorneys and persons for trial.

The only business transacted to-day was the United States vs. Moss Conrad, selling liquor without license. He confessed and was fined \$100 and thirty days in jail. He had already been in jail fifty days, and so was released. United States vs. Gus Mowry, same charge, plea of guilty and same sentence.

Valuable Iron Property.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STUBENVILLE, O., Jan. 11.—J. J. Gill returned this morning from a two weeks' trip to the Gogebic iron range, where he has extensive interests in three or four separate mining properties title to one of which has been in litigation. It terminated favorably some time ago and work is proceeding rapidly in the development of the property. Mr. Gill has just now perfected arrangements for sinking shafts and tunnels in opening up another of the mines in which he is interested and hopes to get some ore from it the coming season. It is expected that from all these properties, shipments for 1892 will reach 200,000 tons.

Charter Granted.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 11.—The secretary of state to-day issued a charter to the Brooke Terra Cotta company for the purpose of manufacturing plain, enameled and glazed brick and brick of all other kinds; also terra cotta wares. The principal office is at Wheeling, with a capital of \$7,000 and 10 per cent paid in on said capital, with the privilege granted to increase to \$50,000. Shares are \$100 each and are held by James Paul and others of Wheeling.

A Strike Settled.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

NEW HAVEN, CT., Dec. 11.—The difficulty between the New York and New Haven railroad and its firemen has been settled. Over three hundred engineers and firemen met in this city yesterday and voted to accept the proposition made last week by the company. Chief Arthur and Grand Master Sargent left for Cleveland this morning.

British Grain Trade.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The *Mar's Lane Express*, in the weekly review, says: "The prices of English wheats are in buyers favor at an average decline of 6d. Foreign wheats are dull owing to the immense stock and continued deliveries."

"The headings at the twelve leading British ports on January last, 1892, amounted to a total of 2,000,000 quarters of wheat and 550,000 sacks of flour, against 1,400,000 quarters of wheat and 630,000 sacks of flour on January 1, 1891. Corn declined one shilling, but an improved inquiry set in on the decline and prices became firmer."

Bad drainage causes much sickness, and bad blood and improper action of the liver and kidneys is bad drainage to the human system, which Burdock's Blood Bitters remedy.

King of Medicines

Serofulous Humor—A Cure "Almost Miraculous."

"When I was 14 years of age I had a severe attack of rheumatism, and after I recovered had to go on crutches. A year later, serofula, in the form of white swellings, appeared on various parts of my body, and for 11 years I was an invalid, being confined to my bed years. In that time ten or eleven sores appeared and broke, causing me great pain and suffering. I feared I never should get well."

"Early in 1890 I went to Chicago to visit a sister, but was confined to my bed most of the time I was there. In July I read a book, 'A Day with a Circus,' in which were statements of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was so impressed with the success of this medicine that I decided to try it. To my great gratification the sores soon decreased, and I began to feel better and in a short time I was up and out of doors. I continued to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for about a year, when, having used six bottles, I had become so fully released from the disease that I went to work for the Flint & Walling Mfg. Co., and since then

HAVE NOT LOST A SINGLE DAY on account of sickness. I believe the disease is expelled from my system, I always feel well, am in good spirits and have a good appetite. I am now 27 years of age and can walk as well as any one, except that one limb is a little shorter than the other, owing to the loss of bone, and the sores formerly on my right leg. To my friends my recovery seems almost miraculous, and I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the king of medicines." WILLIAM A. LEHR, 9 N. Railroad St., Kendallville, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists, 25¢ a bottle for 5¢. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

DR. L. L. SHERROD,

AN EXPERIENCED SPECIALIST,

HAS OPENED OFFICES AT

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Where he will treat all diseases of the

Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose!

Eye glasses accurately adjusted. Cross eyes straightened without danger or pain. Pterygia (a film that grows over the eyes) removed (painless). Catarrhs extirpated. Tumors, drooping of lids and other forms of eye troubles relieved without pain.

Cataracts positively cured in short time. Deafness—no matter of how long standing—cured or benefited. Enlarged tonsils removed (painless) or cured by pleasant local remedies. Throat affections in any form treated by most modern method. Catarrh that most loathsome of all diseases, acknowledged by the general practitioner to be incurable, positively and speedily cured by my method, which can be used at home with most agreeable, effective and pleasant results. Deformities and growths of the nose cured by simple method.


Consultation free. Bellevue Hospital Medical College, Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary, and New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Office Hours—From 9 to 11 a. m.; from 2 to 4 p. m.; from 7 to 9 p. m.; Sundays, from 9 to 12 a. m.; from 2 to 4 p. m.

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To peddlers or unscrupulous grocers who offer imitations of *Pearline*, and say, "It is just as good as," or "the same as" *Pearline*. IT'S FALSE.—*Pearline* has no equal and is never peddled.

JAMES PYLE, New York.

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We are showing some very elegant new styles in this line, which will be found surprisingly cheap, thoroughly made and finely finished. Especial attention has been given to quality, and patrons will find throughout our stock thoroughly reliable goods at prices within the reach of all.

Please call. We shall be pleased to show you our goods. Remember the place,

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And we are ready with the largest stock of

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of any house in the State. We have the "Parker," "Lever," "Colt," "Smith," "Primo Machine," and all the good ones in the market, and at the very lowest prices.

125 Guns to Select From!

Our \$8.00 Gun is a Wonder to Shoot.

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DECEMBER 1891

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